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THE SUN, New York City.

Thomas Collier Platt for Governor. Another name is added to the list of Republicans who are so full of the strong new wine of patriotic self-sacrifice that they feel themselves compelled to decline the honor of being the Hen. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT'S candidate for Governor of New York. The Hon, JAMES W. WADSWORTH agrees with the Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPRW, and the Hon. FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER in believing that this is a good year for somebody else to be nominated for Governor. It is a curious disease, this epidemic of declinations. According to many veracious Republican authorities the prospects of the party are brighter than the eyes of the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT. Why, then, this strange modesty among Republican politicians who possess the characteristics and the cash necessary in a Republican candidate for Governor this year? How can men steal away to Europe, leaving behind them this prize of a nomination, and avoiding it as gingerly as if it were a penny with a string tled to it, or a hat concealing a heavy and humorous brick?

There can be but one answer to these questions. The other big Republican politicians wish to leave Mr. PLATT the opportunity to appeal in his own name and right to the suffrages of his fellow citizens. They know his modesty and they know his popularity. They know how eager is the Republican party of New York to show its appraciation of his services. They decline that the field may be left clear to him.

Now is the time to decline. Hurrah for Mr. PLATT, whom the generosity of the other leaders of the New York Republicana is torcing to the front! A man never knows how much he is liked until he runs for office.

#### Stoppage of the Renomination Train in Pennsylvania.

The Hon, James Donald Cameron and the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY have been engaged in conference at Donegal, and their conferring has filled with sorrow and alarm such friends as the Harrison Administration may still retain in Pennsylvania. Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, which has a habit of opposing the Pennsylvania Senators with an admirable energy at such times as opposition seems hopeless, cries to the HARRISON men to save their candidate from the plots of these wicked and designing schemers; but how is the saving to be done?

Gen. HARRISON has himself to blame if the masters of Republican politics in the Keystone State have combined to bring about his downfall. Mr. QUAY elected him President. How has the favor been returned? Mr. Cameron has not been treated with the consideration to which his power and influence in the Republican party of Pennsylvania entitle him. If Gen. HAR-RISON has believed that it was possible for him to control that party by means of the Federal machine, that it was safe for him to saub the cleverest politicians in the State, he will have an opportunity to understand his mistake.

Whatever causes of dissatisfaction with Mr. QUAY and Mr. CAMERON, and especially the former, some of the Pennsylvania Republicans may have, there must be few Pennsylvania Republicans who believe that the Administration's dispensation the divisions in the party has been wise or helpful. If JOHN WANAMAKER has a political influence or following in Pennsylvania that can make good to the Administration its losses by its failure to make friends of Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron, there are more things on the bargain counter than have yet been advertised.

It is common enough for politicians to be selfish, and CAMERON and QUAY may not be thinking of the interests of their party as deeply as of their own interest; but Gen. HARRISON is no less selfish in his attitude toward them. He seems to have tried to play them off against their enemies. The result of the experiment will be known by next May, and perhaps earlier. It doesn't look gilt edged at present.

# The Democrats at Work.

The Democratic State Committee, which has been called to convene in this city on the 12th instant, will designate the day and place of meeting for the Democratic State Convention, and will outline the labors of its own successor. The election of a full Democratic State ticket, the prospect of which at this moment is particularly and unusually bright, will engage, of course, the chief efforts of the State Committee: but a matter of no secondary importance will be the election in November of A Legislature Democratic in both branches By retaining the control of the State Senate the Republicans have been able for years to put a practical interdict upon all new and needful legislation. They have prevented an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, postponed a new apportionment, deprived us of the World's Fair, withheld the needful authority for local expenditures for public purposes, ignored the people's demand registered by an overwhelming mafority for a Constitutional Convention, and have, in fact, stalled the activity, as was shown in this year's deadlock, of the whole law-making power of the State.

So long as this anomalous condition endures, it is not the majority that rule at Albany; it is a minority, and a constantly diminishing minority, too. No evidence is lacking that Tom PLATT and his friends are again preparing this year to make a hot drive for the control of the State Senate. whatever becomes of their State ticket; and the full force of the HARRISON Administration is to be employed, as many recent appointments indicate, & bring this thing bout in the doubtful districts.

The last State Senate was composed of nineteen Republicans and thir een Democrats, and it is unfortunately the fact that the only district west of Albany, from the Pennsylvania border to the line of the lakes that was represented by a Democrat gave two years ago, the slender majority of less than 400. The metropolitan division of the State is represented by nine Democrats and two Republicans, and unless that proportion of membership is retained, or improved upon, the prospects of a Democratic Senate are not very much brighter than the quarter noon on a cloudy night. In Kings county the Bepublicans constitute more than forty-

five per cent. of the total electorate, and the purposes of the Almighty, or eschatol-Those are mysteries unfathomable that they should secure one of the three ogy. by man, he argued, and to make any Senators chosen by the voters of that merely human theory of them a bar county is in nowise strange, and implies no 'at the door of CHRIST'S Church" is sek of energy or effort on the part of our to shut out "from the sacraments and other Democratic friends at the other end of the means of grace those whom the Master acble bridge. But in the city of New York. cepts as followers." No sentiments uttered such is the division of the districts and such at the Council, we are told, were received has been the growing gain of membership with more enthusiastic approval than these, of the Democracy, that not one of the seven shocking as they must have been to the Senate districts has to-day a Republican Chicago preacher. Practically they would majority, and not one of them can be caropen the doors of the Church to everybody rled by that party unless through Demowho wants to get in. They have a strong cratic divisions. In five of them certainly, those represented in the last Senate by Messis, Brown, AHEARN, STADLER, CAN-Church founded by the Puritans. TOB, and Ives, a regular Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election, notwith standing factional conflicts. But the two

other districts now represented by Mr.

ROPSCH and Mr. STEWART are doubtful.

In Mr. Roesch's district, ordinarily Demo-

cratic, though it has on four occasions

been represented by a Republican, a wholly

unnecessary controversy has arisen, stimu-

lated by some gentlemen whose advocacy of

Mr. Rossch is based upon the prescrip-

tive notions championed in Germany by

STÖCKER, and formulated in Russia by

ukase. It is their conviction that the pres-

ent is a fine time to rebuke what they con-

sider the encroachments of newly landed

Jewish emigrants and others of their race

and creed in commercial and social circles.

This is a question not at all germane to the

principles and purposes of the Democracy.

and it might better be left for settlement at

some other tribunal than that of the ballot

box at a critical time in a doubtful district.

Sanator STRWART is a Republican and his

district, therefore, needs not merely to be

held by the Democrats; it must be recovered

by them. The margin between the two par-

ties is the extremely narrow one of five hun-

dred votes in a total of 25,000. In the three

Assembly districts composing it, the Seventh,

Ninth, and Thirteenth, there was last year,

under the auspices of the harmony commit-

tee appointed by the State Committee for

that purpose, a Democratic union in each,

with the result that all three were carried by

the Democracy. This year it is the Repub

licans who are united and the Democrats

who are divided. Some few of them do not

seem to have learned how much phi-

losophy there is in the saying that

'in union there is strength." The in-

spiration of harmony is sure to revive

the spirits of any party; but it must

always remain a subject of doubt whether

such inspiration can be sustained by the

exhumation from the joyous obscurity of

profound political sleep of some unattrac-

tive back number committed to policies

which the Democracy has repudiated, or an

apologist of offences and offenders which

the Democracy has never failed to rebuke.

The lines of victory in both of the dis-

tricts which we have spoken of lie in the

direction of going ahead, and not going

back. Both are, and should be, Demo-

cratic, and can only be made doubtful by

reason of the introduction of race and remi-

niscent questions, which have properly no

place in a political canvass. Undoubtedly,

when the Democratic State Committee

meets it will devise ways and means for balk-

ing the efforts of the Republicans to again

secure the Senate, and that done, New York

city may be confidently expected to send

this year to Albany a solid Democratic

Encouraged by this pleasing spectacle of

good fellowship and harmony the Demo-

crats outside of New York, Brooklyn, and

Albany may supply the other seven requisite

A Haven for the Heretics.

American representatives at the London

International Council of the Congregation-

alists, are taking pains to remove the im-

pression made by the cable reports of the

proceedings that the tone of the meeting

was hostile to the new biblical criticism. It

seemed strange that it should be so, for

there is no branch of Protestantism which

Chicago proclaimed the stiffest Calvinian

in the opening sermon before the Council.

and severely rebuked the teachings of the

Andover school as to the fallibility of the

Bible, future probation, and the salvation of

the heathen, there was much surprise among

those who are familiar with the sentiments

of the great majority of the American dele-

gates. It is explained now, however, that

he both bored and irritated the meeting

with his long discourse, and his

views are sharply criticised by the Con-

gregational papers of London. The Eng-

lishmen, apparently, expected something

very different to come out of the new and

bounding Chicago. They did not look for

theological conservatism from that quarter.

But it is a great mistake to suppose that the

West is of a free-and-easy religious belief.

It seems to be less affected than the East by

the present theological revolution. Some of

the severest judges of Dr. Briggs were

Western Presbyterians, and the General

Assembly, which by a nearly unani-

mous effort sought to unhorse him, was

held at the Western city of De-

troit. The prevailing influences of the

environment were of the most conservative

kind. So, also, the most uncompromising

opponents of Dr. Brooks were in Western

dioceses. The diocese of Ohio brought the

Rev. Mr. MACQUEARY to prompt trial for

his heresy, though in New York the Rev.

HERER NEWTON Was left unharmed.

The vast and enthusiastic meeting of the

Christian Endeavor societies has been

held lately at Minneapolis in an atmosphere

of the strictest orthodoxy. The theological

revolution had its start in New England

and in a Presbyterian divinity school in

New York; and it has received little impulse

from beyond the Alleghanies. If the Lon-

don Council had selected its opening preach-

er from among the Congregational minis-

ters of our Eastern States, from the home of

Puritanism, it would have been hard to find

a man of distinction in the pulpit who had

any sympathy with the views of the Chicago

The tone of Eastern Congregationalism

was rather brought out in an address by

Prof. STEARNS of the Bangor Theologica

Seminary when he said that the theory of

the domination of the heathen had been

abandoned, and hospitality extended to the

new biblical criticism, with its denial of the

infallibility of the Scriptures and explosion

of the old belief as to prophecy. So far as

his opinions of the Bible go, Dr. BRIGGS

would be eligible for a professorship in any

of the theological schools of the Congrego

tionalists, at the East more particularly.

He might possibly be shut out from

The views expressed at the Council by

the Rev. Dr. BRADFORD of Montelair, in

New Jersey, as to the "doctrinal conditions

of Churca me abership," indicate Congrega-

tionalism as the haven in which heretics

generally can find rest and security. He

proclaimed squarely that the Church is

guilty of an absurd presumption when it

arrogates to itself the authority to lay down

as tests for admission "statements of belief

concerning the Bible, the plan of salvation,

Andover, but only as being too orth-dox.

Calvinists.

delegation of seven Senators.

for a majority.

flavor of agnosticism about them. Yet this is the present sentiment of the

#### The Next Alliance Victim

The Hon. JEREMIAH SIMPSON has returned to Washington to recuperate his wearled brain, which has been working overtime in the South. He will resume in October the task of instructing the country in the wisdom of Medicine Lodge. He is going to Ohio then to help the Alliance financiers bent JOHN SHERMAN. This is the way JERRY puts it:

"The boys are after his scalp, and they are as certain of getting it as they were in the case of Indatts. We are not caring about the Gubernatorial contest; let that go as it will, with either M. Kinkay or Camput. What we are after in the Senatorship. SHERMAN s marked for retirement, and out he gors. I doubt even bether his name will go before the Legislatura."

The trouble with Mr. SHERMAN is that 'he clings to the old ideas of finance, and will learn nothing new." That is, Mr. SHER-MAN has decided old fogy notions in regard to the multiplication table, and continues to adhere to the discredited hypothesis that two and two make four. Obviously the Al liance cannot allow so obtuse and hunkerish a financier to remain in public life. They scarcely believe that it will be possible to replace Mr. SHERMAN with a statesman of the capillary distinction and bottomiess profundity of PEFFER; but anybody who can beat SHER-MAN will be good enough for them. Mr-SIMPSON is amiable enough to admit that, while not "specially enamored" of Fora-KER, he would prefer him to SHERMAN. This seems reasonable from an All:ance point of view. An Alliance candidate would be more satisfactory, but a Republican with sufficient energy of lungs will do. The great object of the Alliance when it takes a hand in the election of a Senator of Congress is to secure the election of an inferior candidate.

The Republican party of Ohio is used to seeing the razors flying through the air, and no consideration of straightforward conduct or feeling of State pride will prevent the factions from falling upon one another when the periodical time for blood letting comes around. But the vision of the everlasting FORAKER, his fraudulent ballot box full of Alliance votes, stalking into the Senate as the successor of John Sherman, ought to have an effect upon the Ohio Republicans who are already caballing and combining in regard to the legislative ticket. If the successor of Mr. Sherman in the Senate is to be a Republican, the Republicans of Ohio should not permit a herd of cranks to name the man.

### Five Days and Three-quarters.

Another hour cut from the transatientic journey, bringing it down to just five days and three-quarters! The last notable trip needs to be beaten by three-quarters of a day only, or eighteen hours, before we reach the record of five days from New York to Queeustown.

Of the three chief points of ocean steaming the Majestic now leads in two and the City of Paris in one. The great one of all, the record, the Majestic has just made her own by crossing in five days eighteen hours and eight minutes. The highest average o speed from beginning to end was to her credit before: but she has raised her provious figures of 20.03 to 20.104. This leaves the City of Paris preëminent for but a single achievement, that of exhibiting the has been more friendly to the new school of highest speed throughout the period of a theology than the Congregationalist family. day's run, she having covered 515 miles When, therefore, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin of from noon to noon.

In the general race against time, which is perpetual and without limit in its variations, the number of inventions made for other ends than to do some accustomed act quicker than it was done before being almost infinitesimal, there is none more fascinating to the imagination than that represented in the effort to attain higher speed at sea, and none approaching it in the grandeur of the machinery with which it is carried on to greater and greater triumphs For this reason, if for no other, the great twin screw steamers and their successors in the line of progress and improvement will always be among the most interesting structures of the day.

The admission of a troupe of ballet girls engaged by Mr. Walter Dankosch is to be opposed it is said, under the Contract Labor Immigration law. The Treasury Department has already been called on to decide many interesting and reculiar questions, the authen ticity for instance of alleged pletures by old masters purchased by art-loving Americans but it is a matter even more intricate and delicate to ascertain authoritatively whether ballet dancers are artists

A ballet dancer from one point of view is one of the most marvellous of artists, for she has created in her own person a unique work of art, a being that age does not wither nor ous tom stale. What, too, is an art if ballot dance ing is not one? According to one whom GAR-RICK called the SHARESPEARE of the dance, a ballet should be a complete pantomime, speaking through the eyes to the very of the spectator, under the general rules of the drama. And was t not a ballet dancer who so moved the enthusiasm of MARGARET FULLER and RALPH WALDO EMERSON that one murmured. "BALPH. it is poetry," and the other signed in reply MARGARET, it is religion "? And were not the famous families of VESTRIS and TAULION artists to the backbone and to the very tips of

their inspired feet? One star, it is true, differs from another star in glory, and all ballet dancers are not equally divine, but if the Secretary of the Treasury is to decide between them and exclude only the less skilful practitioners of this graceful art. have a good deal of quiet entertainment.

In a sudden access of hatred Jon was moved to cry: "My desire is that mine adver-sary had written a book:" but even Jon in a moment of inspiration could not have anticipated the possibilities of malignant criticism that are revealed by a leader in a medical journal on the recent articles by Prof. Totten on the speedy advent of the millennium. These articles, says the critic of the new dispensation, which in spirit would seem to be remote indeed from he golden age when the lion and the lamb will lie down together and the au-thor and the critic will share their cakes and ale, these articles, he says, are characteristic of "the paranoaic brain. Similar pictures, tables, and weak attempts at reasoning are seen in every asylum. They illustrate the development of the systematized delusion which the person in question is a victim."

Professional ethics condemn a physician who violates the confidences of his patient. The same principle would equally protect one who was not a patient from scruting and public comments on his health by any casual and overcurious physician. Surely the case is not

wholly changed when the sick man is an author and the physician who discusses his health is a critic. If such comment is permissible, the literary criticism of the twentieth century will be the most exquisite instrument of moral torture ever devised by a flend of the Inquisition. To the medico-literary eritic the pen may be as unorring and penetrating as a calpel, and none the less deadly when directed with professional skill and inspired by maleyoence. Between the lines of a President's message he may read the signs of fatty degenera-tion or of incipient paresis. From a nice derangement of spithets he may detect an unsuspected lesion of the brain. From such a perversion of criticism may the Lord and the profession deliver usl

There is not within the broad confines of the flate of Texas a sincle journal that can do as much to shape an election as can the proprietor of the most dis-reputable dive in the city where it is published.—austra

What's the matter with the Iconoclast? Is ! without honor in its own county? We would rather believe that it misestimates its own influence in its neighborhood in a less degree only than it misjudges the power and character of the rest of the Texas press. The Iconoclass should not destroy its ideal of itself.

Commander-in-Chief Vrsey, in his speech at the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Detroit, did well to emphasize as a "basic principle" of the Grand Army the principle of loyalty, but be was, perhaps, not wise in asserting that, "as is well known, there are men here and there throughout the land who adhere to the pernicious doctrine that secession by a State is a right." and in making the suggestion. "as our country extends its borders and sections become antagonistic in interest, who can say that another effort may not be made somewhere?" That is to say, an attempt at secession.

It may safely be asserted that, except for a few lingering survivals of ante-bellum days, a few ignorant farmers in remote mountain districts, possibly, and a few inmates in asylums, there is no one in the land who preaches or who expresses the doctrine that a State bas a right to second to-day. It is also a perfectly unjustifiable assumption that the progress of the country of late years in population and civilization has not tended rather to harmonize and unify instead of to antagonize the interests of the various sections of the North and the South, the East and the West. The extension of railroads. the increase in travelling, the development of commerce, the diffusion of inve-tment, the extension of education, and even the multiplication and popularity of local novelists, all serve to make every part of the country known to every other, and to crystallize into an organic instinct the feeling of patriotism. It is a pity that the Commander-in-Chief should see fit to perpetuate a fallacy almost as dangerous as the doctrine of secession i self.

It may not be necessary to hunt up the correct term for New York's electro-epileptic method of punishing murderers, for it is not like y that the thing will last long enough to entitle it to a name. Whether the statute was framed with the intention of dealing gently with the condemned or of inflicting torture upon them, it is difficult to say. At all events, the long-range description of the experiment has brought out some strange discussions and re elations in regard to various methods of legalized killing. Among them we find in the Figure a blood-stained and horribly interesting article on "The Widow," a familiar term

There is at present in New Caledonia an old guillotine still in active service, which was recently used in the execution of two convicts who had murdered a third. The executioner of the penitentiary is a barber by trace, and he bandled the guillotine awkwardly in the execution. Both murderers were brought out to gether, so that one might witness the killing of the other. When the knife fell upon the neck of the first the executioner was respattered with blood from head to foot. After rubbing his face with his sleeve be grabbed the second trembling wretch, and shouted to him in a voice hoarse with rage: "Come, now, I hope that you

will get out more decently than your comrade! When called to account f r this bungling exscution he replied that it was impossible for him to "do a good job with such an old tool." A little investigation proved that the apparatus in question was none other than the guilotine of Sanson, the machine that cut off the heads of Louis XVL. MARIE ANTOINETTE, and other victims of the Reign of Terror. "If the city of Paris does not reclaim it." says the writer in the Figuro, "It will be sent to rot in fall into the hands of some BARNUM, who will

exhibit it at fairs." The chief executioner of France, M. Deinten, popularly known as "Monsieur de Paris." on being asked for his opinion in regard to electrie executions, shrugged his shoulders and smiled in a manuer that fully expressed his of this instrument," said he, pointing to the guillotine. "for rapidity and good work. I can remember executions where four minutes did not elapse between the calling up of the condemned man and the fall of his head." The Figure's representative examined three or four of M. Dais-LER's machines, and was surprised to discover that, contrary to the general impression, the edge of the knife is quite blunt. some skill and experience are necessary to work the machine. "Monsieur de Paris" is described as a very polite and mild-mannered gentleman. He recently had the good fortune o marry his daughter to the son of another executioner.

Women are nowadays usurping with a vengeance the occupations hitherto consecrated to men. Not content with practising law and medicine, they seem to aspire to a perfeat equality with the ruder sex in deeds of darkness as well as in works of light, for a Brooklyn woman has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for entering with burglarious intent the room of a sleeping man. Of all the BERT, that of a burglar one would suppose to be the least attractive to shrinking femininity; but if that has no terrors for them. Mr. ANSTEY may be not so far wrong in predicting the vioient revolt and dominion of women in the twentleth century.

The common assertion of American humorists that everybody in England is willing to take a tip, if only it is given discreetly, seems to be confirmed by the experience of royal visitors to Windsor Castle. The Shah's glits of jewels are still remembered, and Emperor WILLIAM is said to have distributed with a lavish hand clocks and vases and jewelled cigar cases among the high officials of he Majesty's household. Between a tip of five shillings to a waiter and the present of a clock to a Lord Chamberlain the difference is not very obvious, either to the parting guest or to the cynical observer.

# The New Feminine Garb.

The Woman's Central Committee of Dress Reform that has been organized at Chantanqua, and that is to take command of the hoats of the new crusade agains corseta skirta gartera high-hee-ed boots, fantastic bonnets, and several other articles of feminine apparel, is made up of notable members of the fair sex, among whom are a poet a doctor two lecturers, a business woman, a nevellet, a preacher, and a fashion-plate committee will practise what they preach as dress re formers discard the garb which they denounce and appear publicly in those garments which they urge other women to wear. Fome of the most notable members of the committee are residents of this city, and the reporters will be on the look out for the r appearance n Broadway. Fifth avenue, and other streets.

Proselence.

From the Chaulaugua Assembly Herald. about 3 o'clock, some hours after this copy had been set up, he beheld one of the most beautiful sights he had ARMOR, GUNS, AND PROJECTILES.

Rusy Work in Testing Offensive and De-fensive Appliances for Our War Ships, WASHINGTON. Aug. 5 .- It is safe to say that no naval ordnance proving grounds in the world have been so productive of important results in the trials of armor, guns, and projectiles, during the last twelve months, as those of our own ordennes pressu at Annarolis and Indian Head. This is especially true of original contributions to the problems of ordnance and lating for ships. And specially noticeable in the experiments with armor have been those demonstrating the inferiority of compound plates, introducing ballistic tests of nickel steel, and making known the merits of the Harvey process in manufacture. The next great series of experimen a will be with 10%inch plates, constructed by the Bethlehem Iron Works and by Carneg e. Phipps & Co., of Pittsburgh, to illustrate the two latter sub jects. But meanwhile from time to time, for practical purposes in giving out contracts for steel protective decks and other parts of war vessels, preliminary experiments go on.

The recent trials made with all-steel plates containing only one-fourth of one per cent. of carbon, treated by the Harny process, are among those having a high degree of impor-When it was found that the p evious tests of all-steel plates containing a large proportion of carbon showed to o great a tendency to crack it was determined to experiment with the decreased percentage just spoken of. The plates were three inches thick, and the gun used was a Hotchkiss 6-pounder, having 1,811 feet per second luitial velocity. Fourteen shots were fired, and in every instance the tough forged steel projectile was shattered to fragments, while not a crack was made in the plates, nor, indeed, anything more than un insign fleant surface dent

Another test of immediately practical importance was the one still more recently made determine the material for the protective deck of the armored cruiser New York. For this purpose plates of steel and nickel steel were used, inclined at an angle representing were used, inclined at an angle representing that of the protective deck of the New York. The target in each case consisted of two plates, bolted trigister, giving a total of two and a half inches to the steel and three to the nickel steel. The gun was a d-inch breech-loading rifle, and four-hits were fired at each target. Without going into norticulars, it is enough to note that with all allowance for the extra thickness of the nickel's ecil its superiority was very clear, and the practical result was the ordering of ten i-inch protective deck nickel steel plates, upper layer, from Carnegie, Phines & Co. These plates will be tested and also studied in respect to their cost, and it is probable that if satisfactors they will be adopted for the New York and for the motective decks of cruisers No. 12 and No. 13.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau is also giving great attention to producing armor-piercing projecties of a different shape from those now in use. The ogival heads have been very much in favor for a long time, and are used in the most approved types. But the large proportion of projecties that are broken up in trials against plates has suggested the substitution of some other form for the head, and orders have been given to construct a number of a different design.

Still another matter to which attention has lately been given is that of rapid-file guns for the secondary batteries of our war vessels. The Hochkiss and the Driggs-Schroeder guns, both manufactured in this country and used in our navy, as exceedingly effective, and it has been in imased that a competitive that of the protective deck of the New York.

guns, both manufactured in this country and used in our navy, as exceedingly effective, and it has been intimated that a competitive trial may be made between them. Such a con-test would be of great interest, as well as of practical value. practical value.

### THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Have the Tramps and Paupers All Come Since Washington's Time! TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : The bril-

himself as "a statesman out of a job," talked last Saturday at Prohibition Park like a demagogue bidding for a job when he said:

Single bidding for a job when he said:

Ninely years are in this coming the richest man west fleinge washington out first President. The estimates amount of his wearth aggregated about \$8.5, \$1.3\$ It is easier to say to day that source of men have annual in comes that farrely exceed that of the richest man in the country ninety years are. One man at whose touch everything seems to turn to gold has a monthly revenue larger than i.e., Washington's total wearth. At that time, they years age, there was not a milionaire, a tramp or a paper in the country. Most of the great transformation occurred within the last forty year. To the great mean it he begin lifet is but a hopeless toil that prevents them from seeing wife and children by daylight and leaves them an old age of hopeless mendicancy.

There are, to be sure, greater individual fortunes to day than there were ninety years ago. but it is equally true that the condition of the workingman has correspondingly improved. The pay of the mechanic and the laborer is 50 to 100 per cent. greater; their hours of labor are fewer, their opportunities for self-improvement, for acquiring homes, for accumulating weal hare multiplied enormously. And, proportionately to the population, there were portionately to the population, there were more tramps and there was more pauterism ninety years ago than now. No nahe-bodied man to day is a tomp or a pauper unless from choice. There is work for all. The demand for laborers exceeds the supply. All through the East farmers

work for all. The demand for laborers exceds the supply. All through the Hast farmers
are offering \$ 00 to \$3.0 for year, with board
and lodging, for farm help, and through the
agricultural r gions of the West fears are expressed of serious loss in has yearing the enormous crops through lack of hands.
In the same number of The Sus in which I
have quoted, there was a despatch which
stated that the farmers of bis State Kansas'
would this year realize \$100,000,000 from the
products they have to sell.

Now, to yo back. A little more than ninety
years ago Tench Tilghman, writing to Honort
Morris, said:

He Wastington assures me that so far has the in-

Alorris, said; it was true me that so far has the in-come of his estate for several years much fallen short of his family expenses and made, that he has fately been object to sell part of his real estate to pay his lazes. \* Paper maney or all kinds has so far become useless that I must beging layer of you to send me twenty or thirty deliars in specie by In. His in, who accompanies was Washington as far as Philaderphia. This distress was universal. Officers and enlisted men of the army had been turned adrift, in the words of Washington, "like a set of beggats, needles, distressed and without prospectivity and licenamin Harrison, then Governor of Virginia, was in trouble. Writing to Gen. Washington he said:

Washington he said:
Inberve by a clause in the articles we are to have our negroes again. I have thirty missing many of which i understant, are dead; but there are still some that are very valuable. If it is not too much to ask! shall ever be under the greatest objection if you will factors some method to secure them. There will no doubt, be vereas coming immediates from New York, to the commercial will provide them in. Their passage. I will pay with thanks. For have a list of a lew of them that I know are in the town, and may easily its come at

No. the ex-Sonator is wong. The times hate improved, and, while the doh have grown richer, he condition of the poor is far each hopeless than it was ninety or a hundred years ago.

D. J. A. Years ago.
45 William Stheet, Aug. 3.

# Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Rodician Library has now half a million volumes and grows at the rate of 120 a day.

The remains of Camille Doula the French explorer. murdered in the Sahara in 1886 have been found.

A deceased Vienus car driver turns out to have been the Baron Irwin Schinstein, formerly a millionaire and the last member of a distinguished family.

Whatever he the state of colored photography, a pricess for photographing in colors has been paterned in London, and the company is about to begin business. Kaiser William. who likewise paints has made a design for a painting of Frederick the Great represent-ing Frederick borne through the clouds by Cupids The sketch is being painted by the Emperor's bired men. The Loudon National Training School for Cookery reports that 5 (9)) pupils entered for training in Isas seventy seven trachers obtained diplomas, and since the opening of the achool the total number of pupils has sightly exceeded 6 (186). Frof Bruckher, in a work on "Kilmaschwankun-

gen," argues with considerable evidence that the early is subject to a weather cycle of about thirty five years, a series of cold and wet years and warm and dry ones recurring at about that interval

New York man definitely expect the brothers Xaver

and Phillipp Scharwenks as teachers and musicians in general. It is expected that they will endeavor to gain a hearing here for their operas. "Misswinths." by Xaver, just finished, and "askuntals." by Phillipp.

now in course of composition

The Secretary of the Alliance Française, M. Foncin,
writes bitterly of the rapid progress made in Egypt by
the English language at the expense of Franch. The pupils in the Egyptian schools are steadily trans forming their studies from French to English. Also, the donker boys who some years are always greated the traveller with "bon jour" now say " good morning." There is a funny row about Ibsen and his plays in Australia. In the beginning of June a theatrical mati-nie was given to raise funds for the Women's College of the University of Sydney, and the play selected was lisen's "lukkehjem" Various dignitaries allowed their names to be printed as pairons of the performance, but when the Counters of Jersey, the Governor's lady, was applied to she refused saying that from one of his plays, and that it was impossible that an one of his plays, and that it was impossible that an actress who could play in such a pirce could be a lady. This was thought to be a cruel and gratuitous insult to Miss Achurch, who was to play the grincipal character. Latters have been written to the London newspapers remos trat nr assinst lady Jessey's narrowness. A RURAL ROMANCE.

An Elopement with Sequences Altogether

COALTON, Pa. Aug. 5 .- A great burden o suspense has been lifted from the minds of the people of this place and vicinity by the marriage of Anna Cobert, daughter of the well-toto village tailor, l'enjamin Cobert, to Anthon: Fraley, a prosperous y ung builder. The bride is 20 years old pretty and vivacious. The bridegroom is 23. They were married by Domin's Blacklock on Friday morning. At first people refused to believe it. but when i became known that the event was an assured fact business was almost entirely suspended in the village for half a day, so pleased was everybody that at last he didn't have to lie awake nights wondering what pritty Miss Cobert and her lover would do next to furnish unusual subjects for gossip.

It was more than two years ago that Miss Cobert and Anthony Fraley became accuminted at a picule. It was a case of reciprocal love at first sight, and the young man began making frequent calls on Miss Anna at her father's house. Papa Cobert had different ideas about who his daughter's lover should be, however, Fraley then being only just out of his time as a carpenter, with no visible future, and he oon notified Anthony that he must cease calling on Anna, and ordered Anna to receive no further attention from Anthony. Finding that nothing could change the old gentleman's dehis will, and her lover called no more.

But that ther managed to see or communicate with each other was made manifest a few weeks later, when Miss Cobert was found missing from her room one day, and in her place was found a note stating that the dictates of her heart were so much stronger than her desire to obey the commands of her parent that she had eloped with Anthony Fra'ey, and that they had gone away to get married. Now it had so happened that a week or so be-

fore the elopement Papa Cobort had heard that from whom the young man had great expectations, and upon investigating the rumor he had found it to be based on a very solid foundation. This cause i a great change to come over the scheming tailor's views on the subject of his daughter's marital prospects, and he was on the eve of announcing to her that he had repented of separating her and her lover. and that they might resume their tender rela tions, when the elo, ement was announced to him in his daughter's note. The tailor was at first very wroth over the news, and was about auddenly occurred to him that while it arething all round, for it would enable him to mands he had laid upon his daughter, and at mands he had had upon his daughter, and at the same time fasten the young man and his prospects in the labelly at onc., and save al-lear of inture uncertainty. So he gave up the idea of pursuit, and went to his work with a complacency and quiet unconen that sur-mited his neighbors, who had quickly heard complainted y and quiet uncones in that survived his neighbors, who had quickly leard the news and wore making the most of it.

Fryburg is eight miles from Coalton, and thither the eloping coupe drove as last as the hoise Fraley had niced would carry them, for they expected that Anna's fasher would be acted them in hot pursuit as soon as he tealed with a survived the place for which they had set out to be marifed, the girl grow extremely uneasy, but the reach of the village, stopped at a hotel, where Miss Cobert remained, while her lover went out to num up some one who could marry them, leaving the horse tied at the post in front of the hotel. Fraley was a long time in finding any one who could perform the anxiously desired ceremony for one of the two ministers of the place was officiating at a uneral, and the other had gone fishing. The young man finally found a Justice of the Peace, who accompanied him to the hotel to marry him and the other had gone fishing. The hotel, the former noticed that the horse and carriance were none. The volung man harried into the house and asked what had become of the right when the house and asked what had become of the right when he had left there had taken the horse and carriance and driven away, leaving wood to say to the young man when he came back that the proposed in the had left there had taken the horse and carriance and driven away, leaving wood to say to the young man when he came back that the proposed she must have been only in tun, and had gone back home.

guessed she must have been only in tun. and had gone back home.

Francy did not waste any time in foolishness, but hired a horse and carriage of the land rid, and with the hostler to drive him started in jursuit of the girl. The fresh horse overtook the other four miles out of Fryburg, and Miss Cobert was compelled to stop.

"What it the world does this mean, Anna?" exclaimed Fraley.

"Oh, Tony," recilied Miss Cobert. "I only meant it in funt let's wait."

But Tony soon persuaded the fickle-minded girl to turn about and go back. When they got back to Fryburg the young, and did not take the chances of leaving Miss Cobert at the no of again, but drave direct to the fusice's office, its helped her out of the carriage, and telling again, but drove direct to the distinct solice, its helped her out of the carriage, and telling her to go in and wait for him, ne got into the carriage and drove away toward the hotel. He remained away so long that the girl started out to see what had become of him. At the hotel she learned that he had driven past in the direction from which they had come. Miss Cobert, at a loss to account for this, in turn threat the hotel rig and started in pursuit she hired the hotel rig and started in pursuit the

out to see what had become of him. At the hote she learned that he had driven past in the direction from which they had come. Miss Cobert, at a loss to account for this, in turn hiped the hotel rig and started in pursuit. The overtook her lover two or three miles out of trees, and angrily demanded to know why he was treating her?

"I happened to think," he rended, "it was only meant in fun, and we had better wait."

Without another word the ni med Miss Cobert drive on home, and or love-followed leisurery. The arrival home of the tanor's daughter alone did not surprise the old genileman, for he supposed she had come to pread for forgiveness and reconciliation. Before she had time to say a word he kinsed her and said:

I am sorry ou duit in this way, but for give you to h. Send for your hit-band.

But when the samer was told the truth he was wild and upbraided his daughter for weeks, greatly to the amazement of Anthony Fraiey, Annals other used every means to reconcile the stubborn and it explicable lovers, but Annal would not yield, and seelared that she would never acain see or swork to Anthony. On the contrary, sho openly a capted the attentions of James Johnson, a widower, twice her and. In the mean time Fraiey had residently acainst his appends, nithough the residently acainst his appends, nithough they were side. But he earth of her later, in any endeavored to obtain his former awesthen'r's lorgiveness, but and herded the mater will done any other lopement and lise cultiar enditing the third her elopement and lise cultiar enditing the third her elopement and lise cultiar enditing the told for failer that she intend do marry vilouer Johnson. As Wildower Johnson was lor no mounts a propose-sains man and told live elopement and lise cultiar enditing the time of her and the proposed of the long that her her on the proposed of the long and that he will her missed him her of proposed that he will be ready to the long ther formal her of the proposed she will her missed him her of the proposed her her had been and

and so her were.

Such is the romance that has kept the gossipa of this little place more than busy for two years, the derivement to which has lifted a great burder of suspense from their minds, and carried joy to the heart of Tailor lienjamin Cobert.

# American Legion of Honor.

BARATOGA, Aug. 5.-The American Legion of Honor completed its annual meeting at Congress Hall to-day by the choice of the followmander. William Sherer of Brooklyn: Grand Vice-Commander, J. D. Kurtz Crook of New York: Grand Orator. George S. Secore of Kingston: Grand Secretary John F. Heartt of New York: Grand Treasurer. Thomas ritz. Patrick of New York: Grand Chaplain E. W. Hearh of Gosben: Grand Guide. Biselow Mexicor of Frosklyn: Grand Warden. J. J. Barnett of Brooklyn: Grand Warden. J. J. Barnett of Brooklyn: Grand Sentry, Jacob Helb of New York: Supreme Perseentatives, William Ibberer and J. D. Kurtz Cr. ok. mander, William Sherer of Brooklyn: Grand

TOUNG MAN, GO TO WEST POINT.

Sixty Unfilled Vacancies in the Present Class-How to Get There. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. - In the face of the face that a large proportion of the young mer of the United States have an ambition at some period in their lives to enter the army or havy as officers, there are constantly a large turn. ber of vacanties in the West Point code to pe There are to-day sixty places unfilled, and he Congressmen who have central of them allow them, either from ignorance or design, to remain vacant. If patriotic young Americans only knew that by moving on their Representatives with a proper amount of pressure they

could obtain the much-covete i assignment, they would probably not be slow to set. The army officers in charge at West Point complain because these vacancies are allowed to exist. The vacancies occur either by darber resignation, or because Congressmen fail to appoint, or appoint you g men who are not able to pass the examinations. Under the law the Congressman from each district tas inright to name a young man for at pointment each year, and, although it is not manufactory. the President as a general thing approves tha selection. Concressmen generally make a .

the President as a general thing approach to selection. Concression generally make a pointments after a competitive same autom as has been the custom for many wars but occasionally the life resentative autom as a vorite without any examination at al. The was the course allo test by the preent occasionally the life resentative autom at al. The was the course allo test by the preent of the property of the series of the series of the series graduating class.

The question of how to keep the cappaint of this year's graduating class.

The question of how to keep the cappaint of its probable that a recommendation of the probable that a recommendation of the property of the commendation of the property of the commendation of the course of the commendation of the commendation of the course of the commendation of the course of the commendation of the course of the co Pennsylvania vicancies are Hearth and so-legath. Eleventh, Twelith, Fill centh and so-teenth districts, and that from New Jessey 4, in the Fourth district, represented by Mr. Low-ter. If the ambitious young men it soling a these districts apply to the Secretary 4 Wa-they will be furn-shed with a circular girl full information as to the new sarves as to be taken to capture a West Point of district

#### BASED UPON QUIBBLE AND FRADE. Referee Turner's Opinion of a Claim to Slices of Broadway Property.

A report made by Herbert B. Turner as referee in the action of Lawrer Jo n 1, Blacaman against Charles Liliev purs a stop to a scheme to secure parrow strips of land on the east side of Broadway, between Fift eth and Fifty-fourth streets. Blackman was recently arrested and taken to Albany on allegations that he had fraudulently secured certain real property from Anthony Gould. The suit against Mr. Ruley was a test case,

and was brought to recover a stalp near Fiftythird street varying from about seven feet to nine feet and a hulf. Other property invocal belongs to Cornellus Vanderbilt and Ames E. Eno. Mr. Blackman secured the alleged rights to the property from the heirs of Cornel us Cosine, who die! in 1765, leaving a farm of about 200 acces, extending from the Hulson River to the Bloomingdale coad. He left has property in strips to hisch biron, When Broodway was straightened in leady parts of the Bloomingdale road, which it followed is the Bloomingdale road. The cuty had the fee in these strips, but assigned it to the owners of about more than the claim of Mr. Blackman Ridger Turner says it rests upon mere quitables about ancient documents and a fraud upon the Court of Chancery, as early as 1-1), had set its condemnation: a claim without pelence of possession to support it now brought forward by a speculator from a road, Although Mr. Blackman belt in feeth claims of the heirs of Cornelius Cosine, it was understood that he should sell any property recovered and halve the proceeds with them.

Ex-coo. Hondly, of counsel for the plantiff, says that papers for an angeal are now being prepared, and that if the General Term decides against him the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. about 200 acres, extending from the Hulson

### WOMEN AS CAR CONDUCTORS. An Innovation to Chiesno to Get Around

City Ordinance. From the Chicago Tribune Women as conductors! That means a reve-Women as conductors! That means a revalution in street-car etiquette.

"We do not propose to man our cars with lady conductors simply to create a sen-ation" said James L. Dyer of 230 La saile street tester-lay. Mr. Dyer is the designer of the nor Columbian c act, which it is promised with soon be a familiar feature of Chinago.

"Lady conductors are a necessity to us oring to the city ordinance." he continued.

vehicles can be rin on the bod-var is one there be a advaband. I suppose the location of the ordinance was to keep the honlevar is of the ordinance was to keep the honlevar is of the ordinance was to keep the honlevar is for pleasure riding and o secure this a gentlement is au posed to be out with a hod.

"Int the ordinance is clearly non-ossed. For instance, I can ride down it cit as honlevard on a load of hay if I have a highly with me but I can't make the same trie alone it a grocer's delivery wagon.

"During the World's Fift it with he abolitely necessary to inflice the boulevards of pissonger traffic, and we purpose to evaluate unique or finance by carrying our laify passenger. In the stance of conductors.

"Will you searce fife ham isomest would you can find for your contine ors.

"We won't have any honely massiff we can help it," said Mr. Dye with a sink. "Therefore resoon in the world way a woman she had not engage in the legitimate o canadian of street car conductor. There are woman in of street care on ductor. There are woman in of the raise of tollers everywhere. Way not in the street car? Our cars will be litted on in path a style, fit for the occupance of any lay, an is a sink, if the other cocupance of any lay, an is a sink, if the other cocupance of any lay, an is a sink, if the other cocupance of any lay, an is conductor-maintage their croper decorum and turn in all the messels is due form."

#### Shoes Blacked by History to Pronthe Kansas Cop He ex

The little electric shoe polishing machines in use in a rumber of barler shoe in veece of ediment cartissis by the glattering shots they produce, but i save another the norther sho. In veece they produce, but i save another in a pateral sho, down on West lifth street the other difficult that will involve now in the cartists of case whitting brush, attacked to a fivile should be become and the world a bottom which the beothers and shots which the beothers and shots which the bottom who had been called for no manage haber way of a bottom called for no manage haber who will be shince thrusts his food in the manage of the draws it out the possing better carried instanter. instanter.

The contrivance is the invention of a route Instanter.

The contrivance is the invention of a year local mechanic liters sats if a houry is element and oak on or chasted on what is an arrival from and oak on or chasted on what is a first of these brushes and so closely at a lattice brights of the three into alignous a lattice brights of the three into alignous a lattice brights which moves bornouthin.

The shoe to be slined is placed on a lattice platform, which silves from a late of the lattice of the lattice

A Wild Woman in the Pennsylvania Moun-

#### Lulium, From the Paid dishard C.

READING, Aug. 1. The will we man of the Womeisdorf Mountains we have a been such for a number of years has as a national state of the mountains near A new dorf to fing the household state of the state hickleberry execution as seed any less huckleberry execution as seed any less that while go no through a rather they less a strange noise ou the inche above. To a strange noise ou the inche above, it is a parently half brute and helf human. It is a nearly node woman with long har covering a greater part of the face and body, one and greater part of the face and body, one and and one less was shortened.

The strange creature was awinging 1901 a wild vine and keeping time to the music, were died when the party the creature ran a of a leaping from tree to tree, was seened to exclude

# The Biggest Englue in the World

The Riggest Include in the Works

It is not strange at all that the bigged for gine in the world is exerciseing its some for a stength in Pennsylvania. The Proceeding as it is called is constantly at work and a water from the rice mines at the least of Lehigh county. Its enormous mover is that of 6,000 horses, or as it is computed of 33.00 horses, or as it is computed of 33.00 horses, or as it is computed of 33.00 horses, or as it is computed at links and set up at Alent was by Eli Sager in 1838.